

Why Burlington business men should do their business with

Howard National Bank

Because—Its shareholders have large holdings in the city and surrounding country and their interests are mutual.

Because—The strength of this bank lies not alone in its capital, surplus and resources but in the character and financial responsibility of the men who conduct its affairs.

Because—Its business is governed with that conservation, combined with enterprise and up-to-date methods which make for soundness and satisfactory banking service.

Because—It enjoys the patronage and confidence of many of the leading firms, corporations and individuals in Burlington and therefore knows the banking needs of business men and is in a position to render them the service they require.

Because—Intimately associated with all sound business is the sound bank. It combines the working capital of the community and applies it where most needed, while its strength promotes the stability of all the undertakings of its patrons.

Did you ever stop to think how fast some people are getting rich on what you and some others squander? Start a savings account with this bank next pay day.

City Trust Company

WHY TELEPHONE RATES ARE TO BE INCREASED

LOOKING FOR BEST TOURIST SEASON EVER

Accounting Costs of Operation, Secretary of State Black Tells

Due Almost Wholly to Higher Wages, Make Additional Revenue a Necessity, and Subscribers Must Provide It

In explanation of the announced increase in telephone rates, Manager Russell said to a Free Press man yesterday: "The reason for the changes in rates is obvious. The company must get increased revenue in order to meet increased costs. Practically all of these increased costs are represented by wage increases. The company's only sources of revenue are the payments made by patrons. It asks them only for such additional revenue as is necessary to meet existing conditions, and it has endeavored to apply these increases equitably to all classes of service. These increases, as far as they apply in the Burlington exchange, may be briefly summarized as follows:

"Business subscribers to regular exchange service are advanced 50 cents per month, for either two party or one party line service. However, subscribers under the new schedule would pay 25 cents per month increase. Extension telephone service is advanced 25 cents per month for both business and residence telephones. "The subscribers to private branch exchange inter-communicating systems pay for both local and long distance service. Individual line rates, plus 20 per cent, this owing to the fact that the calls may be handled over trunks connected to a private branch exchange over an equal number of individual lines. There also is an increase on each branch telephone. A subscriber to a branch telephone line for business use, taking a measured service contract, in his opinion, it will be advantageous to do so. If he elects to subscribe to measured service, his present charge is not increased; in fact, his trunk line will be reduced to \$3.00 per month and there will be no increase on a branch telephone. A little study of a subscriber's outward calls will determine whether a measured service contract with excess calls at four cents each would be more economical than unlimited service at a higher fixed charge. "The change in the mileage charge to subscribers whose telephones are located beyond prescribed central office areas is a standardization of rates, and is in line with the rest of the country, and is in fact practically the basis of some rates here. "For the last 40 years the rates for telephone service have been revised upward. From my personal recollection this is the first increase in exchange rates for business use since the establishment of the old six-party business plan. Subscribers in Burlington will doubtless remember, about 12 years ago, when individual line service cost \$2 per year and two-party service cost \$25 and extension telephones cost \$12 per year. Recently, the rates for business use on a P.M.S. station was reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per year. But in common with practically all lines of industry, the increased costs of furnishing telephone service has made an increase in rates imperative.

"The telephone organization is practically the last one to come forward and ask for increased revenues. We would have had to do so long ago were it not for the fact that, in the early days of the war, our officials advised a policy of economy and conservation which every employee of the company has since religiously followed until the general feeling was that further effort in this direction would seriously impair the service to the public. Therefore, as the government must meet these increased costs of operation, it has asked us to obtain from the service such additional revenue as will enable it to do so."

WHAT ONE MOTHER DOES

Mrs. P. Bennett, 7 Waverly Place, Middlebury, N. Y., writes: "I have given Foley's Honey and Tar to my little boy, and I think it is the only medicine for coughs and colds. Fine for cough and whooping cough, as well as colds and croup. Contains no opiates, J. W. O'Sullivan, 30 Church street. (Adv.)

FREE PRESS WANT ADS PAY BEST

CANTEEN WORK FOR RED CROSS

Miss Constance Wheeler Tells Members of Kliffa Club Something of Her Experiences in France and Germany—American Boys Very Appreciative

Before as many women as the club members of the Kliffa club will hold, Miss Constance Wheeler gave a most interesting talk Thursday afternoon on her experiences while doing canteen work for the Red Cross in France.

Miss Wheeler brought out one fact of which probably many people do not think, and that is that after the war of occupation went into Germany it had more need of hospitals than ever before, for while no more men were being wounded, the excitement of fighting was over and if they were ill or suffering from wounds they suddenly began to realize it. Then, many of the men got influenza and pneumonia more easily because their health had been neglected during the pressure of the drives.

Miss Wheeler's work, as she said, was to do the things which would make the wounded men comfortable, and everything in general, more comfortable, to do the things that the Red Cross nurses wanted to do but didn't have the time to carry out, for oftentimes a nurse had charge of three wards of 40 patients each and all of them needing attention. She said that one of the most interesting things about the work in one place where she was stationed was the effect of having so many different elements working together. For instance, in a tiny kitchen there was a French cook who was very capable, two American boys doing kitchen police, washing dishes, two German prisoners scrubbing floors, and herself working in another part of the room. All but the German prisoners created some disturbance from time to time. They, however, did not dare do anything but silently obey orders. The American boys, she said, always liked to work with and do things for, because they were always so appreciative and some times those who on the outside seemed most rough were the most thoughtful for the women who had come over to serve them.

On her way she passed through Chateau Thierry and as it was just two and one-half months after the big fight there, all along the roads there were fresh shell holes, barbed wire entanglements, etc., and one of what had just happened there.

At this hospital the women who were working as canteen workers did all they could to make everyone comfortable. They distributed chocolate and cigarettes to the men in the evacuation trains. They were going on to hospitals farther on behind the lines. Miss Wheeler said, also gave them a chance to help the wounded men to be more comfortable, for as they passed through the trains they were often asked to move a pillow or to adjust the position of a shattered leg just enough so the man was more comfortable. In loading them on to the train, she said, she had done so rapidly that the men were not always placed in the most comfortable position.

Evacuation Hospital Four, where Miss Wheeler spent the last months of her service, was most interesting to her, for it was made up almost entirely of tents and she had to learn just what she could do that would be of the most help to the doctors and nurses. This hospital was just about 18 miles behind the lines and even the operating room was a tent. The canvas, though, was very thick and the floor was covered with a rubber blanket, so it was very comfortable. In one of the tents the men who were most seriously wounded were brought in on litters and laid down in rows to await their turn, a long time, for many of them had to go to the X-ray room to see what was the matter with them, and there was only one machine for this purpose. These men had ridden miles in ambulances and as the roads in that section are not good they suffered much. So they were given cigarettes or gum. They could not have hot chocolate for they might have to go under ether soon and hot chocolate is not very pleasant. The behavior of these men, some of whom were badly wounded, she said, was an inspiration, for they insisted on having other men cared for before they were, and the feeling between the officers and men was splendid. One sergeant, lying on a stretcher near his captain, said to Miss Wheeler, "I have been through the drive beside my captain and here I am lying beside him."

One thing in such a place that a commanding officer hates most is to have anyone around asking what she can do. Everyone is too busy to bother with such questions, and the reason why these things do to herself is the same. Another thing Miss Wheeler did at this hospital was to go through the wards with writing paper and if the men were too badly wounded to write, to write letters for them, or if they did not live, to write to their parents. At this particular hospital, she said, there were 120 men who were seriously ill, for they were so far from their sources of supplies, so she started to make oatmeal and she gave that out to those who needed it most. The stove she had to use was a tiny affair, which got very hot, and the food was cold in as many more, if it were not continually fed, so making oatmeal on such a stove was anything but easy. She said that they were fairly comfortable there, but there was very little water and so they could take very few baths and could not do washing.

As the line moves over and another, these evacuation hospitals move, so while Miss Wheeler was with Hospital No. Four she saw one moved. The hospital was moved to a little village where the only thing left standing was a little church and the nurses were billeted in that. Everything of a sacred nature had been removed and there were lines of beds on either side for the nurses. Above each bed was a candle and as the nurses were asleep it gave the effect of many bodies laid out, until they sat up and looked to see who had entered. Their clothes, which they had hung on the walls beside the bed, added to the effect of the sight. The hospital was shelled once and all of the patients were evacuated in an hour but they returned as there was nowhere else to go and they were not shelled again. Miss Wheeler described this experience, saying they did not mind getting shelled, but it was horrible to see men helpless in their beds having to endure such an experience. The bombing, she said, they did not mind, they were accustomed to that. The hospital was shelled for a period of a half hour and twelve shells were sent over in that time. Shortly after this some tea which had not been ordered, came in unexpectedly and so Miss Wheeler served tea every afternoon for the nurses and officers, and

though they could hear the guns roaring all the time they enjoyed this little recreation.

Miss Wheeler described a trip she took through Verdun, saying that in her party was Dr. Smart, formerly an assistant of Dr. Brown's at the Mary Fletcher hospital. She described the Citadel under Verdun, where she found many French soldiers killed and took her trip up the hill where the fortifications were and where she found some American soldiers who were delighted to meet an American girl. All during her visit to Verdun it was being shelled by the Germans.

After the armistice was signed she went into Germany. Her trip was very exciting, for she had been ill when her unit started and so was left behind while her papers went on without her. She was brought in a motor conveyer, however, and as her presence was unnoticed by the military police along the way she experienced no difficulty in getting through. She said that she spent one night in Luxembourg and thought the city very prosperous looking. In Coblenz she said she saw Fred Hackett several times. In that city conditions were different, for they had a building to live in. There they had to make the men comfortable who were ill or had been neglected during the fighting and to do something for the nurses and doctors. One of the things they did was to fix up a sitting room for the nurses. Miss Wheeler had a few souvenirs with her, among them a German helmet which she said was more interesting than the spiked kind, as it is a product of the war, while the other was worn before the war. There also was a souvenir from a "French 75." She said she did not have many souvenirs for, as the men say, she was "killed up" on souvenirs. After her trip, Miss Wheeler answered a number of questions.

BOY SCOUTS IN ON THIS

Burlington Trapshooters' Club Boys Land for Athletic Purposes

The recently-formed Burlington Trapshooters' club has lost no time in getting into action. A meeting of the incorporators is to be held some time this week for organization but meanwhile 15 acres of land in South Burlington have been purchased for the use of the club. Furthermore, remembering that the boys of to-day are the men of to-morrow, and realizing the needs of those of the younger generation who have shown the right kind of interest in outdoor sports, the club has made provision for an athletic park for the use of the Boy Scouts.

For its own use the club will erect a house and prepare a shooting ground. With two traps for the scout, croquet ground, junior rifle range, baseball diamond and football field will be laid out. The land which the club has bought for \$300 is located about a mile east of the Williston road on the highway to Essex Junction, and is about two miles distant from the business section of Burlington, making an ideal hike for the scouts and easy of access to the members of the club. Five acres of the purchase, which are not needed for athletic purposes, may be utilized as a garden. The estimated expense of fitting up the property as desired is about \$300, in addition to the cost of the land, and some of the leading men of Burlington are assisting in financing the proposition.

The club already has about 100 members and it is the intention to give returning soldiers free use of the grounds this year.

CAMP ABNAKI

Nineteenth Session Opens June 30 with Clark and McGovern in Charge

Attractive leaflets have been issued from the office of the State secretary of the Y. M. C. A. with the announcement of plans for the forthcoming session of Camp Abnaki. The camp will open on June 30. It will be the 19th session.

Byron N. Clark will again be the director, with Walter E. McGovern as the assistant director. Mr. Clark has been in France with the army, and will return in May to prepare for camp. Associated with him and Mr. McGovern will be a group of association secretaries, pastors, teachers, scoutmasters, and college students.

The location of the camp on North Hero lake is one of the most beautiful on the lake, and is rich in historic lore. All communications in regard to information should be addressed to the State Y. M. C. A. in the local Y. M. C. A. building.

RUTLAND COUNTY COURT

Burglar Pleads Guilty—Husband Who Flourished Razor Sentenced

Rutland, April 28.—The criminal docket was taken up in Rutland county court today and three cases were before Judge F. M. Butler. Fred Buzzino of Mount Holly pleaded guilty to burglary and his sentence was deferred. The State Attorney, John P. Phelps, of Fair Haven, told the court that the man entered the house of Mrs. Ellen Perkins of Mount Holly, while she was in a hospital and carried away practically everything that was in it, including furniture, bedding and clothing. Search for these things revealed many articles lost by some of Buzzino's other neighbors and it is believed that he has stolen on a wholesale plan.

Fred Nault of Rutland, who was tried for assault with intent to kill, the jury bringing in a verdict for simple assault, was sentenced to serve not less than three months nor more than two years in the House of Correction. In another case his wife's actions with other men Nault flourished a razor and struck at her with it.

Raymond Burke of this city, age 19 years, pleaded guilty to criminal assault upon Miss Maud Krieger of Danby and was placed on a suspended sentence of not less than two years nor more than five at the House of Correction.

PLEDGE \$12,000 TOWARD REDUCING CHURCH DEBT

St. Johnsbury, April 28.—This was a red letter night in the history of Grace Methodist Church where a banquet was held to raise the debt of \$20,000 which has been hanging over the new building erected four years ago on the site of the burned structure. Nine subscriptions of \$1,000 each were made, and others amounting to \$2,000. The Rev. George A. Martin then announced that no more subscriptions would be taken to-night but that an attempt would be made to get the other \$8,000 before the end of the week.

WELCOME FOR HEROES

Scheduled to Arrive at Montpelier Some Time This Morning

Montpelier, April 28.—A. G. Eaton, chairman of the committee on the soldiers' celebration, to-day received a message from the conductor of the night train, stating that 15 soldiers are coming to Montpelier to arrive here at four o'clock this morning. The citizens of the city, Montpelier Military band, and the reception committee composed of Mayor Shurtliff and several ex-mayors will meet the soldiers at the train.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN

Quartermaster Young Carrying out Orders to Make It the Equal of Any Post in Country Near a City of 35,000 Population

Fort Ethan Allen is not only to be a permanent military post, but it is to be one of the most up-to-date military posts in the country. A short time ago, Lieut. W. D. Young, post quartermaster, received a message from headquarters saying "Make your post equal to any post in the country in the vicinity of a city of 35,000 population." These orders are now being carried out by the expert supervision, and Fort Ethan Allen is rapidly taking on a much improved appearance.

Among the more important improvements which are now being made, or are about to be started at the fort, are the putting in of 2,000 square yards of more or less concrete road and extending the entire front of the post; rebuilding the macadamized roads within the post; painting both the interior and exterior of every building on the post, together with all necessary repairs of same; building a new reinforced concrete loading platform where the old wooden platform now stands; putting the rifle ranges and the fire apparatus into first class shape, and building a cemetery.

Major H. C. Brubaker of the Washington Post has been in charge of putting Fort Ethan Allen in first class shape. He already made several trips here to look over the situation, and he is expected here again during the second week in May to see how repairs have progressed and to superintend further improvements. A post, Lieut. W. D. Young, post quartermaster, is in charge of supervision of the plans, while H. D. McIntosh is in charge of the construction work.

John W. Duff of Boston has the contract for building the reinforced concrete road in front of the post, and he will be finished by the end of the week. The contract to rebuild the macadam roads inside the post has been awarded to the Adams-Ruxton company of Springfield, Mass. This company will begin work about the middle of May, according to present plans. All these roads have to be finished by August 1, as the contracts state. It is expected that they will be finished some time in July, if not by the latter part of June.

Lieutenant Young has received the assurance of the State engineer that the State of Vermont will assist in putting into condition the roads leading up to the post, both from West Rutland and from Essex Junction, and it is also understood that the town of Essex will help in this work, so that first class roads between Burlington and Essex Junction will be the result.

It is thought only fair by Lieutenant Young and those associated with him in this project of building up the fort, that the State should meet the federal government half way in putting in good roads in the vicinity of Fort Ethan Allen, and with the assurance that the government will go ahead with the building of the road in front of the post, there seems to be no doubt but that the other roads adjoining will be put in shape by the State and surrounding towns.

Road rollers, concrete mixers, sewer pipes, lumber and in fact all the material needed to carry on the work contemplated is being shipped into Fort Ethan Allen from the various contractors. The war, and it looks as though the government is taking up the work at the post in earnest.

Among the repairs now being made in the buildings are the installation of furnace, plumbing and heating apparatus of various kinds, and everything of brickwork, cement work, and everything which will make the buildings the most up-to-date possible.

The rifle ranges are all being banked up, new numbers put on and everything in connection with them put into tip-top condition. The various hydrants for fire protection are being installed, and an order was placed yesterday whereby the order hydrants will be fitted out so that the hose connections of Burlington fire department will fit them, something which has not been taken care of in the past.

An entirely new thing at the post is the cemetery. There has been no cemetery in the past. This one is being prepared on a plot of ground, 400 by 250, at the end of the Post nearest Burlington, on the right side of the road, going toward Essex. Driveways and walks are being laid out, so that the cemetery will be an artistic feature of the grounds. It is expected that this work will be completed about the middle of May, as will the rifle range.

At the Post at present are 15 new Burlington trucks which have just been added to the equipment and which will be used in the work of rebuilding, being driven by men stationed at the Post. Three more machines are soon to arrive for the use of the officers.

There are now 120 civilians employed at the Post in connection with this work, and the average weekly pay roll is around \$2,000. From 70 to 150 more men will be employed there when the road building is under way, so that Fort Ethan Allen will undoubtedly be a busy place this summer in the line of construction.

It is of note that the sand to be used in road construction will be taken wholly from the Post itself. It is understood that this work will be able to furnish its own sand for work of this kind.

UNITY LECTURE

Dean Perkins Describes Some Shrines of Religion in the East

Before the members of Unity and their friends, Dean G. H. Perkins of the University of Vermont gave a very interesting lecture Friday night on the Shrines of Religion in the East. Dean Perkins showed that the religious feeling in man is manifested by the temples he has built. He said that a greater amount of time, money and energy has been spent on religious edifices than on any other kind of buildings. It has been said that as printing increased, architecture decreased for before there was any printing man put his ideas on the walls and pillars of his temples.

To illustrate his lecture he showed pictures of temples of Egypt, China, Japan, Burma and India. "The difference between these temples," he said, "is very great. Each has its own character and that shows not only the period in which it was built but the character of the people who built it."

"The temples of Egypt are not beautiful but they are massive, huge, impressive, stern and contrasted with most of the other buildings in that country, are really very wonderful, for the houses there are simply mud hovels while the temples are examples of vast strong architecture," said the speaker. "In China and especially Japan we find

temples of far more recent origin and wholly different. Instead of heavy, gigantic buildings they are light, airy and graceful. Instead of stone, we find here the use of wood, and the most elaborate carvings and fine colorings. The interiors are superb in gildings and in lacquer. Instead of being one huge building, Japan's temples are a group of small buildings surrounded by large evergreen trees which give a sombre atmosphere to the surroundings.

In Burma we come again to a wholly different type and one very unlike anything we see in the west. There we find groups of small temples massed together in great numbers. Some of these are simply shrines while others are large. One we saw built on a tower-like structure 400 feet high with many gold trimmings and many jewels is regarded by some as the most splendid religious edifice in the world. It is many hundreds of years old and cost millions of dollars. Aside from this temple, however, the others are small, but elegant, decorated with profuse carvings and an abundance of bright ornaments which in the tropical sun are always seen from afar. As a rule Burmese temples are not beautiful but more in detail and the carvings are especially fine.

In India we find two groups of temples. The temples of the south are entirely different from those of the north. The Hindu temples of South India are huge pyramidal towers completely covered with carvings of images and mythological symbols and decorated with jewels.

In northern India the temples of the Mogul emperors are entirely different. They are replaced by dome and minaret and the buildings, all of stone, are large and more or less square but they are ornamented with the most delicate and elaborate carvings, with exquisite inlaid work in colored stones composed of precious and semi-precious stones. The effect is charming beyond words. Probably no building in the world equals in daintiness and elaborateness of ornamentation and symmetry of proportion the temples of northern India. The Taj Mahal is considered by most authorities who have seen it as the most exquisite building ever constructed."

THE MAN WHO MADE REFRIGERATORS POPULAR

The history of the science of the preservation of food in household use reads like a romance.

In the years of 1880 to 1885, very few refrigerators were on the market. People did not know what the word meant and those of them that were used were "sweat boxes" condensing the air of the kitchen into water, and the water in the ice tank and thus rendering the various kinds of foods within the provision chamber to spoil the flavor of any of the delicate foods like milk and butter. With wages at \$1.25 per day it was rather difficult at that time for anyone to own even a sweat box which cost \$25.

It was just at that time that C. H. Leonard, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, now nationally known as a refrigerator expert, dealt in house furnishing goods. So unsatisfactory had sweat boxes proved to his customers that he set about to design scientifically a real refrigerator. In 1887 he took out a patent for his invention, the removable flue, a patent which was soon pirated away from him due to failure of the patent to mention the water dam behind the flue.

Mr. Leonard's passion was to offer good refrigerators at fair prices, and so, in a modest way, he commenced to build them himself, and from that time on experience selling refrigerators at less than they cost him to build, he finally so lowered costs that he commenced to make a little money. His next step was to improve refrigerators and he patented the airtight lock for the doors in 1890.

He had not yet invented an improved shelf made from one piece of galvanized steel which supplanted the wooden shelves and the shelves made of scraps of galvanized iron soldered together. In 1887 he created a water-proof construction for the back of the inside box which returned the water from accidental leakage to the water-pipe and lengthened each refrigerator's life. Successively, he invented an air-proof trap, an all metal rack, the latter of which added cleanliness to home refrigeration.

He was constantly forcing down, as did Ford in the automobile field, with the fact that by 1900, good, dry-air refrigerators cost from \$10 to \$25. Leonard's big refrigerator feature was the fact that they were cleanable, and he decided to call his refrigerators, "Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators." On first application, the copyright department at Washington refused to register the name, but after it had been used for many years and because there was no such word in the dictionary, they allowed its registration in 1908.

Still, with all this success behind him, Mr. Leonard was not satisfied. It was in 1901 that he achieved the biggest thing in refrigeration history and that was the building of the first porcelain enameled lined refrigerator. These enameled edges were covered with a triangular strip of nickel plated zinc.

Still he was not satisfied and invented the one-piece porcelain lined refrigerator and secured a patent for the wonderful refrigerators now on sale, but, like Ford in the automobile field, he was not satisfied. His chief delight is finding a way by which the same efficiency can be maintained and the price lessened. And as a result, he is today called the "Man Who Made Refrigerators Popular."

BROOM PRICES HIGH

The price of brooms ranges to-day from \$1 to \$17 a dozen, according to a bulletin of the United States department of trade and commerce. An average price for good quality brooms is from \$10 to \$12 a dozen. A few years ago the housewife was able to buy good brooms for 25 cents. Now a good broom costs her \$1.25. The rise in price is attributed largely to the war. Less broom corn was grown, prices of corn were higher and there was a shortage of labor in the factories. Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Illinois and Colorado produce 85 per cent. of the broom corn of the United States. Illinois used to be the greatest broom corn growing has moved west to Oklahoma. The acreage planted last year in the five leading broom corn States was: Oklahoma, 10,000 acres, Kansas, 6,000, Texas, 5,000, Illinois, 3,000 and Colorado 30,000. This total of 314,000 acres yielded 62,000 tons of broom corn. There are 100 broom manufacturers in the United States. Some turn out ten dozen brooms a day, others 300 dozens.

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It is a good thing that a few years ago the housewife was able to buy good brooms for 25 cents. Now a good broom costs her \$1.25. The rise in price is attributed largely to the war. Less broom corn was grown, prices of corn were higher and there was a shortage of labor in the factories. Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Illinois and Colorado produce 85 per cent. of the broom corn of the United States. Illinois used to be the greatest broom corn growing has moved west to Oklahoma. The acreage planted last year in the five leading broom corn States was: Oklahoma, 10,000 acres, Kansas, 6,000, Texas, 5,000, Illinois, 3,000 and Colorado 30,000. This total of 314,000 acres yielded 62,000 tons of broom corn. There are 100 broom manufacturers in the United States. Some turn out ten dozen brooms a day, others 300 dozens.

STATE CONVENTION OF KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

DeGoesbriand Council of This City to Be Host on May 26, 27 and 28—Boatride on Lake Champlain a Feature of the Meeting

Burlington, the Queen City of Vermont, will be the mecca for about a hundred members of the Knights of Columbus and their ladies from the entire State on May 26, 27 and 28, when the 21st annual convention of the State Council, Knights of Columbus, will be held. It is planned by the committee from DeGoesbriand Council of this city, which will be the host for the occasion, to make the convention a memorable one, and a program of unusual interest and activity has been arranged.

The convention will be held on the 27th and 28th proper in the Cathedral high school and will be officially called to order at 2:00 p. m. on the 27th by the State Deputy Thomas H. Wright of DeGoesbriand Council as presiding deputy.

On Monday night, the 26th, at 8:15 o'clock at the auditorium of the Cathedral high school a playette "Young America," in which 300 children of the Cathedral high school participate, will be given.

On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock a solemn pontifical mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception will be celebrated. The members of the fourth degree, delegates and six knights will meet at DeGoesbriand Council rooms at 8:30 a. m. and thence march to the Cathedral and assist at the mass.

Tuesday afternoon an auto ride and sight-seeing tour will be given by the ladies of the members of DeGoesbriand Council to the visiting ladies and their friends, visiting Shelburne Farms, the view from Ledge road, Holt's, the episcopal residence of Bishop J. J. Rice, University buildings, St. Mary's convent, Fort Ethan Allen, Fanny Allen hospital, St. Michael's College, and Ethan Allen house. Here cars will be changed and the visitors